

BRYAN SEEKS AID TO PREVENT WAR

Former Secretary Urges German-Americans to Use Influence With Berlin to Keep Peace.

MAKES A DEFENSE OF PRESIDENT

Declares Wilson Is Beyond Suspicion of Lack of Neutrality Toward the Teutons.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—William J. Bryan last night delivered the third of his broadsides on the controversy with Germany.

In a remarkable statement addressed to the German-American citizens, Mr. Bryan urges that they do everything within their power to help maintain peaceful relations between this country and their fatherland.

In order that no misconception should be placed on his first statement, in which he criticized President Wilson for declining to make some effort to prevent Americans from traveling on ships carrying ammunition, Mr. Bryan comes out flatly against the German submarine warfare.

The former secretary tells the German-Americans it is absolutely wrong and inhuman and that Germany cannot offer any excuse to the civilized world for the sinking of the Lusitania which can in any way condone the offense.

Mr. Bryan says his differences with the president are purely differences as to methods. He indicates he would have debated the question with Germany until some settlement could be reached. In the meantime preventing Americans from running the risks incidental to the German submarine warfare. He again reiterates his belief in this method as opposed to the one adopted by President Wilson, which calls for the use of force. If necessary, to back up the United States' demands.

Duty to Help President

He tells the German-Americans that it is their duty to help the president maintain peace by persuading the German government that this country is absolutely united in its desire for peace, though it may be divided as to the best methods of securing it.

The former secretary made his statement public last night to a group of correspondents at his home.

When he received the newspaper men he was attended by a detachment, evidently a part of the German-American guard, for he was escorted to the front of the hotel where the German-Americans were gathered.

The correspondents laughed at the intrusion, but evidently Mr. Bryan did not catch the point, for he looked surprised at the laughter.

Following is the text of Mr. Bryan's statement:

To the German-Americans: Permit me to address a word to you as one American citizen speaking to fellow citizens in whose patriotism he has entire confidence.

It is natural that in a contest between your fatherland and other European nations your sympathies should be with the country of your birth. It is no excuse for contumacy that this is true, it would be a reflection upon you if it were not true.

Do not the sons of Great Britain sympathize with their mother country? Do not the sons of France sympathize with theirs? Is not the same true of Russia and of Italy?

Why should it not be true of those who are born in Germany or America? The trouble is that the extremists on both sides have mistaken a natural attachment felt for birthplace for loyalty to this country.

Wilson Unjustly Criticized

The president has been unjustly criticized by the partisans of both sides—the best evidence of his neutrality. If he had so conducted the government as to wholly please either side it would excite not only astonishment but indignation, for partisans cannot give an unbiased judgment; they will of necessity look at the question from their own point of view, giving praise or blame according as the act, regardless of its real character, helps or hurts the side with which they have aligned themselves.

The fact that the administration has received more criticism from German-Americans than from those in sympathy with the allies is due to the fact that while both sides are at liberty under international law to purchase ammunition in the United States, the allies, because of their control of the seas, have the advantage of being able to export it.

It is unfortunate that partisan supporters of Germany should have overlooked the legal requirements of the situation and have thus misunderstood the position of the administration.

President Perfectly Neutral

The administration's position has not only been perfectly neutral, but it could not have been otherwise without a palpable and intentional violation of the rules governing neutrality. This government is not at liberty to materially change the rules of international law during the war, because

ARGENTINA BEAUTY AMERICAN VISITOR



Miss Hale Pearson.

Miss Hale Pearson's father is a director in commercial enterprises which control a capital of \$600,000,000 and although he bears a New England name, he is really a native of Argentina, his grandfather having gone to Argentina years ago and settled there.

Miss Hale Pearson is the daughter of Samuel Hale Pearson, one of the delegates from Argentina to the Pan-American Financial Conference held at Washington, and has taken a prominent part in society at the capital for the past two weeks.

every change suggested is discussed not upon its merits as an abstract proposition, but according to the effect it will have upon the contest.

Those who wanted to lay an embargo upon the shipments of arms defended their position on the ground that it would hasten peace, but it is strange that they could have overlooked the fact that the only way in which such action on our part could hasten peace would have been by helping one side to overpower the other.

Repeats Private Utterances

"While the attacks made upon the president by the extremists of both sides were unjust, it was equally unjust to suggest the patriotism of those who took sides."

"I feel well enough acquainted with the European born Americans to believe that in a war between this country and any European power the naturalized citizens from that country would be as quick to enlist as native born citizens."

"As I am now speaking to German-Americans, I am glad to repeat in public what I have often said in private and would have said in public before but for the fact that it would not have been proper for one in my official position to do so—namely, that in case of war between the United States and Germany—if so improbable a supposition can be considered—German-Americans would be as prompt to enlist and as faithful to the flag as any other portion of our people. What I have said in regard to the German-Americans is an introduction to an appeal which I feel it my duty to make to them."

Wilson Friend of All

"First—if any of them have ever, in a moment of passion or excitement, suspected the president of lack of neutrality or lack of friendship toward the German government and the German people, let that thought be forgotten, never again to be recalled. I have, since my resignation, received numerous telegrams from German-Americans and German-American societies commending my action. I think the senders of these telegrams understand my position, but that no one may mistake it, let me reiterate it:

"The president is not only desirous of peace, but he hoped for it, and he has adopted the methods which he thinks most likely to contribute toward peace. My difference from him is as to method, not as to purpose, and my utterances since resigning have been intended to crystallize public sentiment in support of his efforts to maintain peace—or, to use a familiar phrase, 'peace with honor.'"

"But remember that when I use the phrase 'peace with honor,' I do not use it in the same sense that those do who regard every opponent of war as favoring 'peace at any price.' 'Peace at any price' is an epithet, not a true statement of any one's position or of the policy of any group. The words are employed by liars as an expression of contempt and are applied indiscriminately to all who have faith

The clothes here have a characteristic air of smartness; it's a specialty store for young men, a peculiar institution, with definite young men's ideals. Besides the beauties of fabric, weave and coloring, you get also our specialization in design and fine tailoring. They're prosperous looking clothes, that make the wearer feel better as well as look better.

Here's a treat for young men graduates; \$20 serge suits, \$15

The benefits that come through a large outlet and concentrated buying will be placed before every young man graduate tomorrow. An inspection of these blue serge suits at \$15 will be sufficient to win your admiration. The lines are large; the styles are clever and varied.

Special displays of Shirts at \$1

Negligee Shirts with soft cuffs; snappy collars in bold stripes just received. Guaranteed fast colors, \$1.
Solway and Pussy Willow Silks, \$3.75 to \$8.50.

The prevailing styles in Straw Hats at \$2

The new flexible brim sailor, the Leghornette, the favorite styles shown in the finest hats are represented in S. & L. Leader straws at \$2.

New Furnishings

Jockey caps in snappy checks, \$1.
Chamois silk gloves, \$1.
White silk hose, black stitching, 50c.
Tub neckwear, 25c to \$1.
Silk hats, 50c to \$2.
Sport tie pins, 50c.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits at \$5

Preparations have been made for the boy graduate as well as for his older brother at Simon & Landauer's. If you want your boy to look nice, a little nicer than the other boys, bring him to the S. & L. S. & L. boys' clothes wear better. They are better tailored, the styles are snappy, boyish and different from the ordinary. In every quality there are immense displays here from

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in the nation's ability to find a peaceful way out of every difficulty, so long as both nations want peace.

"The alarmists of the country have had control of the metropolitan press, and they have loudly proclaimed that the prolongation of negotiations or the suggestion of international investigation would be a sign of weakness—and everything is weakness that does not contain a hint of war."

Duty to Help President

"Second—Knowing that the president desires peace, it is your duty to help him secure it, and how? By exerting your influence to convince the German government of this fact and to persuade that government to take no steps that would lead in the direction of war."

"My fear has been that the German government might, despairing of a friendly settlement, break off diplomatic relations and thus create a condition out of which war might come without the intention of either country."

"I do not ask you to minimize the earnestness of the president's statement—that would be unfair both to him and to Germany. The sinking of the Lusitania cannot be defended upon the facts as we understand them."

"Third—Do not attempt to connect the negotiations which are going on between the United States and Germany with those between the United States and Great Britain."

"The cases are different, but even if they were the same it would be necessary to treat with each nation separately. My personal preference has been to repeat our insistence that the allies shall not interfere with our commerce with neutral countries, but the difference on this point was a matter of judgment and not a matter of principle. In the note to Great Britain, dated March 30, this government said:

"In view of these assurances . . . it is confidently expected that the extensive powers conferred by the order in council . . . will be restricted by 'orders issued by the government' directing the exercise of their discretionary powers . . . as to modify those provisions of the order in council which, if strictly enforced, would violate neutral rights and interrupt legitimate trade. Relying on the faithful performance of these voluntary assurances . . . the United States takes it for granted that the approach of American merchantmen to neutral ports . . . will not be interfered with when it is known that they do not carry goods which are

contraband of war or goods destined to or proceeding from ports within the belligerent territory affected."

U. S. Will Insist on Rights

"There is no doubt that our government will insist upon this position; that is an important thing, the exact date of the note is not material. My reason for desiring to have the matter presented to Great Britain at once was not that Germany had any right to ask it, but because I was anxious to make it as easy as possible for Germany to accept the demands of the United States and cease to employ submarines against merchantmen."

"Fourth—I hope that Germany will acquiesce in the demands that have been made, and I hope that she will acquiesce in them without conditions."

"She can trust the United States to deal justly with her in the consideration of any changes that she may propose in the international rules that govern the taking of prizes. The more

HAVE DARK HAIR AND LOOK YOUNG

Nobody Can Tell When You Darken Gray, Faded Hair With Sage Tea.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair, and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant.

Harper House pharmacy.—(Adv.)

generously she acts in this matter the greater will be the glory which she will derive from it.

"She has raised a question which is now receiving serious consideration—namely, whether the introduction of the submarine necessitates any change in the rules governing the capture of prizes. The position seemingly taken by Germany—namely, that she is entitled to drown noncombatants because they ride with contraband—is an untenable position; the most that she could insist upon is that, in view of the introduction of this new weapon of warfare, new rules should be adopted separating passengers from objectionable cargo."

Urges Shipping Law Change

"If the use of the submarine justifies such a change in the law of blockade as will permit the cordons to be withdrawn far enough from the shore to avoid the danger of submarine attack, may it not be found possible to secure an international agreement by which passengers will be excluded from ships carrying contraband, or at least from those carrying ammunition?"

"It would require but a slight change in the shipping laws to make this separation, and belligerent nations might be restrained from unnecessarily increasing the contraband list if they were compelled to carry contraband on transports, as they now carry troops."

"Personally, I would like to see the use of submarines abandoned entirely, just as I would like to see an abandonment of the use of aeroplanes and Zeppelins for the carrying of explosives, but I am not sanguine enough to believe that any effective instrument of warfare will be abandoned as long as war continues."

SILVIS.

Mrs. Eckhardt has recovered from a recent illness.

Mrs. Sadie Geesebagen departed for Fort Byron Wednesday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Karr and other relatives and friends for several weeks.

George Hampshire continues ill. Carl Larson is in Clinton visiting his uncle.

School closed here Friday morning. The primary grades spent the remainder of the day in the Silvis park, having dinner under the trees.

Mrs. Weltie, who has been ill, is much improved.

Friday evening the home of Mr. and Mrs. Korb was the scene of a most

pleasant social affair. It was the regular monthly business meeting of the Epworth league of the Silvis Memorial Methodist church. After the regular business meeting and social an elaborate luncheon was served. It was also the occasion of a surprise party perpetrated by the Epworth league in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Korb's daughter, Miss Margie Korb. The house was beautifully decorated with garden flowers and ferns. Much merriment prevailed throughout the evening.

Mrs. Wicken and children are visiting her sister in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Kittle Pine is visiting relatives at Aledo.

Mrs. Harper spent part of last week in Rock Island and attended the G. A. R. festivities.

A number from Silvis will attend

the Epworth league convention at Aledo next week.

Miss Mildred Dorman visited relatives in Rock Island Saturday.

A number from Silvis attended the dance at Campbell's island Friday evening.

The graduation exercises at the Baptist church Friday evening were well attended.

Mrs. Frank Beyman departed for Kansas City Saturday.

Hazel Jackson of Jacksonville is visiting her parents here.

Miss Ethel Lancaster has arrived home from Princeton, where she has been teaching school the past year.

E. Seipleosky and family will move to Watertown where he has opened up an air-dome moving picture show.

Mrs. Parks visited in the tri-cities last week.

Wash Day Becomes Play Day

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